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VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1876.

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Daily British Colonist.

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The Pacific Railway in the Senate.

MARCH 30th, 1876.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald resumed the debate on Hon. Mr. Carrall's motion to resolve:—That the construction of the Pacific Railway having formed the principal condition upon which British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, every reasonable effort should have been made by the Government of the Dominion to satisfy the people of that Province that faith would be kept with them; but this House regrets to find that whilst incurring, or ready to incur immediately expenditures of several millions of dollars not needed or of doubtful utility, the Government has failed to proceed vigorously with the construction of our great national Inter-oceanic Railway which is so essential to the material advancement of all the Provinces of the Dominion as well as to the early consolidation of political and social union among the whole people. He said:—

The position of affairs between the Dominion Government and British Columbia had arrived at a point when an expression of opinion of this House may not be out of place, whether as a guidance in the future to the Dominion Government or to our Province. In my opinion, the chief object in bringing forward this subject now is, that public opinion should be indicated so far as an expression of this House can be taken as such indignation, of a desire to have this great national highway perfected. And whether this House follows or leads public opinion the result of this debate will be looked upon with interest in our Province. The idea of establishing communication from ocean to ocean is not new, but to British Columbia remains the honour, if it be an honour, of being the immediate cause of pressing upon the attention of the country the necessity for this transcontinental railway; hence her deep interest in this subject, and whether the verdict be for or against maintaining the connection with our Province, the debate will be of equal importance. The hon. gentleman who moved the resolution now before the House reviewed clearly the terms upon which British Columbia came into the Canadian Confederation, and I do not intend going over the same ground again, but may briefly refer to some of the points. I will endeavour to state the case from my standpoint as clearly as I can. The first breach in the terms of union was made in July, 1873, by the failure to commence construction at that time, and to this the Provincial Government, as in duty bound, called the attention of the Dominion Government; and from that time until now they have continued to protest against the nonfulfilment of the terms of union. Whether this breach can be justified or not the fact cannot be controverted. The Premier of the Dominion in a speech at Lambton in January, 1874, alluded to the great difficulties of building the Pacific Railway, and said that a relaxation of the terms with Columbia must be had. This speech became known in the Province at a time when a combination of circumstances gave rise to some alarm and apprehension; the Provincial Government at that time wanted money and were negotiating for a loan with the Dominion, and the fear that the true interests of the Province might be sacrificed and the terms of union destroyed, caused the first political disturbance which ever took place in that Province. To us the terms of union are everything—our capital—stock in trade—and constitution—and if once broken through, we have nothing on which to rely. Shortly after this commotion Mr. Edgar was sent to the Province as agent of the Dominion Government to ascertain the feelings and opinions of the people on public questions—particularly on the Pacific Railway. After some time Mr. Edgar made a proposal to the Local Government to the following effect:—"To commence construction from Esquimalt to Nanaimo immediately, and to push that portion of the railway on to completion with the utmost vigour and the shortest practicable time." Hon. gentlemen will observe that this was not offered as compensation, or as a branch line—but as a portion of the railway; and as a portion must be a part of a whole—this must have been considered as a part of the main line.

"The Government would immediately open up a road and build a tele-

graph line along the whole length of the railway in the Province and carry a telegraph wire across the continent. To a country like British Columbia it is conceded, however, to be an important point, that not only the prompt and vigorous commencement, but also the continuous prosecution of the work of construction within the limits of the Province should be guaranteed. In order therefore to secure an absolute certainty in this direction, the Dominion Government are disposed to concede to British Columbia that the moment the surveys and road on the mainland can be completed, there shall be in each and every year, and even under the most 'unfavorable circumstances,' during the construction of the railway a minimum expenditure upon works of construction within the Province of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars." I wish the hon. gentleman to observe that this offer was made without reference to the "predicates" of 1871, 1872 and 1874, that taxation should not be increased for the building of the Pacific Railway. These negotiations of Mr. Edgar proved a failure, and I have always maintained that the Local Government acted injudiciously in not treating with the Dominion agent in a fair spirit, and telling him what they wanted. The Provincial Government then petitioned Her Majesty, setting forth their grievances, and praying that the Dominion Government might be urged to carry out the terms of union. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, on receiving the petition, and the answer of the Dominion Government thereto, expressed his pleasure at the conciliatory manner in which both parties had approached the subject, but I am afraid that the recent minutes of Council of both Governments will not produce the same good impression. The Secretary of State then proposed a certain arrangement in settlement of the questions in dispute, which he considered would not press heavily on the Dominion, and would be fair to Columbia. His Lordship's recommendations are the same as the Edgar proposals, excepting as to the yearly expenditure, which was to be two millions instead of one and a half millions. His Lordship remarks that even after the concessions are made British Columbia will receive considerably less than was promised to her as the condition of entering the Dominion. The Dominion Government after some further correspondence accepted the settlement of the Secretary of State by Minute of Council dated 18th September, 1874, and as an evidence of such acceptance brought a bill into Parliament last session to give effect to a part of the settlement; the fate of that we all know—and we know that British Columbia was at that time sacrificed to party spirit. Every hon. gentleman in this Chamber no doubt thinks (and would feel indignant at being told otherwise) that the legislation of this country is founded on principles of Justice, which acknowledge the right to protect the interests of the minority as well as of the majority, but in this instance I am sorry to say that an act of injustice was done. The failure of that bill, however, did not cancel the claims of the Province. If there is any virtue in promises and obligations solemnly entered into, whether under Act of Parliament or Minute of Council, they should be adhered to, and not set to one side to the injury of any Province. The Premier, in a speech at Sarnia in October, 1875, announced that serious "modifications of the terms with British Columbia will be necessary, and that fresh proposals were to be made, and that British Columbia deserved every consideration. This announcement gave rise to much uneasiness in the Province as foreshadowing future delay and fresh negotiation the Carnarvon recommendations had only been agreed to a short time before, and now they are virtually set aside before any part of them is fulfilled. These fresh proposals were embodied in a Minute of Council dated 20th September, 1875, and reached British Columbia the following November. The Local Government imprudently attributed motives for this delay, which I do not endorse after all; I am willing to believe that the delay was occasioned through the neglect of the official whose duty it was to attend to this matter. The Minute recites the Edgar proposals and the agreement with Earl Carnarvon, and offers a compensation of \$750,000 under such ambiguity, that if otherwise willing to accept the offer, the Local Government could not do so, as it could easily be construed into compensation for indefinite delay upon the whole line, although we are assured by the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government that the offer had reference only to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Had this Minute contained an assurance that the other portions of the Carnarvon recommendations would be carried out, the dissatisfaction would not have been so great, but there was no such assurance. This offer of compensation was declined by the Provincial Government. And we do think that the Dominion Government having carried the point of an extension of the time limited, and after having entered into obligations with the full knowledge of their being less onerous than the original terms, we had every reason to believe that they would be adhered to, and cannot understand any attempt being made to ignore these obligations. The two millions yearly expenditure to be no violation of the resolutions of 1871, 1872 and 1874. The Provincial Government appealed to Her Majesty the second time—most unwisely as I think—being more and more impressed with the wisdom and advisability of settling our domestic quarrels at home. And I am glad to be able to say that all

the Columbia representatives now at Ottawa disapprove of the action of the Local Government in this instance. The tone of the Columbia Minute of Council refusing the offer of \$750,000 is much to be deplored although it must be borne in mind that it was written under a deep sense of injustice. Even then it is hardly justifiable and the tone of the Minute of the Dominion Government of the 15th of this month is equally to be deplored. It attempts to reduce the great question to a merely local one. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture alluded to the tone of the press in British Columbia. I as well as himself condemn the spirit and tone of a portion of that press, but lately they have been writing under the belief that the Province has been deeply wronged, and on that score there is some excuse. I take it that the hon. gentleman would not like at all times to be accountable for all that appears in the press of Canada. From speeches made by prominent men, and from newspaper articles in this part of the country, an impression has been going ground that there is a feeling in certain classes that British Columbia should be cast adrift. If this feeling has any foundation the sooner we know it the better, and we can part good friends, and this debate will be of some service in confirming or dispelling these impressions. Allegiance and loyalty are based entirely on mutual advantages. The Federal Government and the different branches must each do their part to ensure the harmonious working of the whole. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture also alluded to a resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1871, when the delegate from British Columbia was present on the floor of the House. There is nothing to show that he approved or disapproved of that resolution. What power could he have by being on the floor of the House when he could not open his mouth, and the resolution after all was only a sugar coating to the pill, so that it might go down easily. We say this: that we have just grounds of complaint; that these grounds of complaint have been acknowledged from the fact of compensation having been offered us; that there is no desire to burden or overtax the country; that we have agreed to extend the time limit from ten to nineteen years; that we have agreed to take a yearly expenditure much less than we were entitled to; that in 1874 the taxation of the country was increased by three million dollars in order (as stated in the preamble to the Pacific Railway Act of 1874) to make provision for the construction of the Pacific Railway as rapidly as possible; that three millions will pay interest and sinking fund on fifty millions, which is more than necessary with land grants to build the whole line; that in 1874 and 1875 £8,000,000 have been borrowed partly on the Imperial guarantee for the purpose of constructing the Pacific Railway, also for enlarging the canals. The Act authorizing the loan recites the bargain with British Columbia as being the reason for borrowing this money; Railway construction is made the prominent feature in the preamble, the enlargement of the canals being secondary. That the money raised under the Imperial guarantee cannot legally be applied to any purposes other than the Pacific Railway; that five years have nearly elapsed since British Columbia entered Confederation, and it is only reasonable to expect the work of construction be commenced forthwith. We have had no reports from the Chief Engineer for the last two years; but we find in the report brought down in the session of 1874, which could only embrace information up to the end of 1873, the Chief Engineer makes the following statement:—"It may indeed be now accepted as a certainty that a route has been found generally possessing favorable engineering features with the exception of a short section approaching the Pacific coast; which route, taking its entire length, including the exceptional sectional alluded to, will, on the average, show lighter work and will require less costly structures than have been necessary on many of the railways now in operation in the Dominion." Now, if this much was known two years ago, the information must surely be complete enough by this time to enable the Government to determine the route without delay. That large sums of money are lying idle in different banks, and a large quantity of rails on hand, and that a great deal of work could be carried on for two or three years without much additional outlay. That the Minute of Council of the 20th September last has destroyed confidence and caused much dissatisfaction in the Province as ignoring the settlement of Earl Carnarvon—I think I may use that term—there being no assurance of its fulfilment; that the Minute of the 15th March last tends in the same direction. I will briefly allude to some part of it. I find the following:—"There is no pretence for saying that the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway was under the terms of Union a work, the construction of which was obligatory on Canada, as part of the Pacific Railway." I say that we had very strong grounds for considering this to be a part of the main line. By a Minute of Council of June, 1873, Esquimalt is declared to be the western terminus of the Pacific Railway. That Mr. Edgar proposed to build the portion of the railway without reference to its being a branch, or as compensation—and that grants of land were reserved for the purposes of this road in accordance with the "terms of union." The Minute further states:—"The Committee would observe that they cannot assent to the view that the Union with British Columbia has occasioned loss and deprivation to that Province. On the contrary, the results, financially, to the Dominion and to British Columbia respectively, even ignoring all railway expenditure in the Province, show that enormous pecuniary advantages have been derived by Columbia from Canada." We do not pretend to say that we have suffered any loss from being joined to Canada, but we do say that continual delays and uncertainties have had a most damaging effect on the Province. We are certain of nothing and never know what may be next

offered to us. The Minute further states:—"The Committee must further observe that the tenor of the representations now under consideration would seem to indicate that the object of the Legislature of British Columbia is less to secure the completion of the work as a national undertaking in such a way and on such terms as may best conduce to the welfare of the whole community, than to enforce the immediate and continued expenditure within their own Province at whatever cost to Canada of many millions of money, for which they cannot pretend to have given an equivalent; and that their chief grievance is that their people have not as yet derived, in addition to the other financial benefits of Union, the gains and profits to be expected from the expenditure of these millions in their midst. To these views must be mainly referred the allegations, unfounded as they appear to the Committee, of disastrous and ruinous delays, and as to all classes of the population having suffered loss and deprivation." This great work is of as much importance to the whole country as to us, and the portion of this railway east of the Rocky Mountains is guaranteed to us as fully as that within our Province, and is of equal importance to us. British Columbia has the right to protest against delays over the whole line just as much as in the Province—although our immediate attention has been directed to that within the Province, believing that the interests of the eastern sections would be looked after by the people of this part of Canada. These two lines, "It remains only to endeavor to construct the Pacific Railway as the resources of the country will permit," wind up this Minute, and dispose in a summary way of the terms of union and the Carnarvon recommendation, and perhaps it is as well that no fresh promises should be made, and whatever we now get will be unexpected. I don't think it fair to place the statement of amount appended to the Minute before the country at this time—the expenditure in a new Province being usually larger in the first year than afterwards. Everything I notice has been brought against us that possibly could—a share of the public debt of the country, an all share of everything else. The charge on account of the Pacific Railway cannot fairly be charged to our Province. It is a national undertaking, and a large part of this money, paid in salaries, is carried back to this part of Canada, from which the Province gets no benefit. We never pretend to bring financial advantages to the Dominion, but if treated well I feel assured that we will return as much, if not more, than any of the Provinces in proportion to population. What we want now is an evidence, a substantial evidence of bona fide intentions and not promises. We want to feel as soon as possible that we are part of Canada. Instead of importing foreign goods we desire to be able to get the benefits of your manufacturers and markets here; we desire to feel that we are a part of a great and progressive country, imbued above all with a deep sense of integrity in fulfilment of obligations.

Notices.
NOTICE.
LAND REGISTRY ORDINANCE, 1870
Lot No. 190, Victoria City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of the provisions of the Land Registry Ordinance, 1870, I shall issue, on the 15th inst., a duplicate of the title (indivisible) to Subdivisions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of Lot No. 190, Victoria City, in the name of Thomas Fredrick (Glenora) Lovell, and Fred Boyer Barton, and Henry Hamilton Howell, according to their respective rights and interests therein, unless cause be shown to the contrary within one month from the date hereof.

H. B. W. ALKMAN,
Land Registry Office,
1st May, 1876.
Registrar-General.
my2

NOTICE.
SPRING CIRCUIT.
A Court of General Assize and a Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held at each of the undermentioned places at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the following days, and all witnesses are hereby notified to attend thereat.

New Westminster	Monday, 15th May
Yale	Tuesday, 22nd "
Lytton	Wednesday, 29th "
Kamloops	Thursday, 30th "
Clinton	Friday, 3rd June
Quesnelle	Saturday, 10th "
Richfield	Sunday, 17th "

The Fall Assizes, and any other Assizes as occasion may require, will hereafter be fixed.

Dated 21st day of March, 1876.

By Command,
A. G. LITTLE,
Attorney General and Prov. Secretary.

William Waldon, Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE creditors and others interested in the estate of William Waldon, deceased intestate, late of the town of South British, in the County of Brant, in the Province of Ontario, labourer, formerly residing in or near Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, who was lost in the steamship Pacific and who died on or about the 14th day of November last, are hereby directed and required to send, on or before the 25th day of June next by post prepaid, to Henry Hart, of the town of Paris in the said County of Brant, the collector of Catherine Waldon, of South British, aforesaid, widow, the administrators of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their account and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby further given that after the said 25th day of June the said Catherine Waldon, the administratrix, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said intestate under the provisions of the statute of Canada of the 24th Victoria cap. 28 intitled "An Act to Amend the Law of Property and Trusts in Upper Canada."

Dated this 26th day of March, A. D. 1876.

HENRY HART, P. Esq., Ontario, Canada,
Solicitor for the said Administratrix.

FURNITURE.
CROCKERY.
GLASSWARE.
Cutlery, Carpets
And all kinds of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
—AT—
Mansell & Holroyd's,
Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

Cassiar.
A. CHOQUETTE,
EXPLORER, TRADER,
—AND—
INTERPRETER,
HAS REMOVED TO A POINT ON STIC
keen River, near the Hot Springs and opposite
the Glacier, and is now ready to supply his friends
and customers with
Groceries, Can Goods
TOOLS,
Clothing and Liquors,
At my Store on TELEGRAPH CREEK, will be found
a large assortment of goods.
ALSO—STORAGE.
BATHING.
A Shed will be erected over the HOT SPRINGS,
where invalids may enjoy bathing.
mbdw
A. CHOQUETTE.

WM. J. STEPHENS,
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA TER.
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
General MERCHANDISE.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
MINERS' OUTFITS
—AND—

Every Article Required for the
Mines may be had at
VICTORIA PRICES!
FULL STOCK!
GOOD GOODS!
—AND—
LOW RATES!

1876.
GLENORA, STICKEEN.

JOHN B. LOVELL,
Importer and Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
Merchandise,
—ALSO—
Storage, Forwarding and
Commission.
mbdw
JOHN B. LOVELL.

HOCKIN & FRASER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
TELEGRAPH CREEK, CASSIAR.

HAVING ERECTED COMMODIOUS (WARE)
houses, we are prepared to receive,
ESTORE AND FORWARD TO THE MINES
Goods of all kinds to any
Amount at the Lowest
Rates.

We have also attached to the Establishment a
BAR & RESTAURANT
Where Refreshments and Meals may be had
at all hours.

Also—A General Assortment of
Merchandise
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HOCKIN & FRASER.
Particular attention will be paid to
Goods Consigned to our Care.
ja7dw

NOTICE TO CASSIAR MINERS!
Henry C. WILSON,
LAKETOWN, CASSIAR.

TINSMITH & STOVEMAKER,
HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF LAST
year at the above place, intends to return in
the Spring with a
Large Stock of Goods.

Every article in his line required by miners and
the public generally will be found on his shelves.
Orders for Repairs and Goods promptly attended
to.
mb1dw

ON HING
Dealer in
Groceries, Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps
HAS REMOVED
To Johnson street, one door East of Eastman's Butcher
Manufacturers Drawers, Underclothing, Over-
alls, etc., which he offers for sale by Wholesale
and Retail, at Low Rates.
ja12 dw

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
MRS. REDGRAVE,
—FROM—
MADAM SMITH'S, Hanover square,
London,
FORT STREET, four doors East of Quadra, Victoria
—Adios! Own Material Cut and Fitted at Reasonable
Charges.
mb14 im

NOTICES.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL
only accept Cash for Rent, as well as for other
Payments to be made to me.
L. D. LOWENBERG

TO THE PUBLIC.
AT THE REQUEST OF THE PROPRIETOR,
I have examined that building, and pronounce the same to
be perfectly safe for any number of people that may
CROWD into it.
JOHN TEAGUE,
EDWARD MALLANDRINE,
THOS. TROUNCE,
Architects.
SMITH & CLARK,
P. F. ADAMS,
HAYWARD & JENKINSON,
MURHEAD & MANN,
GEORGE BAKER,
P. D. FORDS,
Builders.
fe20ff
Victoria, Feb. 19th, 1876.

EDUCATION.
CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL
be commenced on Wednesday, the 20th inst., in
the house situated on the corner of Kane and Quadra
streets, by competent teachers, under the immediate
superintendence of the Rev. E. Cridge and Mrs. Cridge.
A class for boys under 8 years of age will also be
formed. For particulars apply to
ja14 MRS. CRIDGE.

BILL POSTING.
MR. WELTON, PROPERTY-MAN AT
Theatre Royal, will attend to posting and dis-
tributing bills of every description in Victoria and
vicinity.
Orders may be left at THE COLONIST Office. do2

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE
Estate of the late JESSE DAVIS, of Dog Creek, is hereby
required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the under-
signed forthwith.
C. MORTON,
S. MORTON DUCK,
Executors of the Estate of John Stafford, deceased.
Victoria, B. C., April 19th, 1876. ap20

NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH GOSNELL, OF THE CITY
of Victoria, Merchant, is fully authorized to
transact any business for me during my absence from
this city.
A. J. McLELLAN,
Victoria, B. C., 24th April, 1876. ap24

NOTICE.
THE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF THE
late JESSE DAVIS, of Dog Creek, is hereby
withdrawn.
S. GALLAGHER.
Clinton, April 4th, 1876. ap9 dw

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO EXIST-
ing between Gilbert Malcolm Sproat and Mat-
thew Trotter Johnston, trading under the firm of
Sproat & Co., at Victoria, British Columbia, was dis-
solved on this 7th March, 1876, by mutual consent.
(Signed) GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT,
MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.
Witness—(Signed) W. STEPHENS,
11 Birchin Lane, E. C., Solicitor.

Notice.
MR. W. B. MACKENZIE IS AUTHORIZED
to collect all outstanding accounts due to
the late firm of Sproat & Co.
ap13

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
HAVING TAKEN MR. A. OFNER AS
partner into my business, the same will here-
after be carried on under the firm name of Rickman
& Ofner.
Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in
the past, I solicit a continuance of the same for the
new firm.
Victoria, B. C., April 1st, 1876. A. RICKMAN. ap7

Bankrupt Stock of P. Clair of Yale.

TENDERS ARE INVITED BY THE UN-
derigned for the Banking Stock of P. Clair
now lying at Yale, B. C., until the 15th DAY OF MAY
NEXT.
An inventory of the Goods may be obtained at
Yale or Victoria.
DAVID OPPENHEIMER, Assignee.
DAVID GREEN,
Victoria, B. C., April 10th, 1876. ap12

NOTICE.
PARTIES FOUND IN POSSESSION OF
Mules or Horses,
BELONGING TO THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUB-
VEY,
Without written authority after this notice,
WILL BE PROSECUTED ACCORDING TO LAW.
By order
MARCUS SMITH,
Victoria, 14th Dec., 1874. del5dw

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT por-
tion of a notice reserving certain lands in New
Westminster District, dated 18th July, 1874, as far as
it applies to a piece or parcel of land known as lot
178, Group 2, is hereby rescinded.
FORBES GEO. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands & Works Department,
Victoria, April 20th, 1876. ap50dw

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST
Wm. Fisher of New Westminster, are requested
to send them in forthwith to the undersigned or they
will not participate in the dividend.
F. NEFFELDER,
J. H. TODD,
Assignees.
Victoria, April 25th, 1876. ap26

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE
firm of Stafford & Goodacre are hereby required
to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the under-
signed on or before the 1st of June.
STAFFORD & GOODACRE.
Victoria, May 1st, 1876. my2

Public Notice.
PERSONS ADDRESSING LETTERS ON
private business to the Honorable Forbes George Ver-
non, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, are
requested by the undersigned to endorse the word
"Private" on the outside of the envelope cover-
ing such communications.
A. S. FARWELL,
Lands & Works Dept., Surveyor-General.
Victoria, March 1st, 1876. mb14dw

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED
against trusting any person named Victor Delatre,
alias "Vic," or any person acting in his name.
Yale, March 9th, 1876. mb14dw

Notice to Contractors.
SEPARATE TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
at my office on Kane street, till 2 p. m. the Tenth
day of May next, for building a Dwelling house on
Chatham street, above Douglas.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
THOS. TROUNCE, Architect.
Kane street, Victoria, 10th April, 1876. ap89

J. P. FISHER, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.

The Opposition on Friday.

The Opposition in the Local House have finally succeeded in committing *felo-de-se*. To use a common metaphor, they have cut their own throats. Their conduct on Friday was that of a disorganized mob, whose leader had fled after the first round, leaving his followers to shift for themselves. We have seldom witnessed a more pitiful sight than that presented by members who spoke in opposition to the Tax Bill. Fictitiousness is no name for the extraordinary positions they assumed during the debate. The leader of the Opposition could tolerate taxation as a principle, but he would vote against the Bill because it was served up in advance of the Estimates. He wanted the dessert before the roast had been put on the table. The senior member for the Capital opposed the Bill because it was drawn from an Ontario Act. In the words of one of the Government supporters, "Does nothing good come from Ontario—not even the hon. gentleman?" The middle member for Cariboo grew pathetic over the infliction of a fifth of one per cent. on the value of all goods consumed by the miner, although it was pointed out by the Premier that mining property was exempted. Mr. Bryden was opposed to the Bill because it was "experimental." This hon. gentleman seemed to forget that even coal mining is experimental. The enterprising, progressive man is always an experimentalist. The unprogressive and sluggish person who never invests except when a "sure thing" offers would never open a coal mine, for instance. Mr. Williams, who was elected as an Independent (save the mark!) was a stickler for the proprieties of the House and was opposed to the Bill because it came down at the wrong time. The junior member for Cariboo waxed eloquent over the exemption of Municipal bonds and Shylocks; and when the Premier showed him that such were not exempted, and mildly suggested that perhaps the gallant Captain had not read the Bill, he sat down with the look of a sleepy lodger who had just been shaken by his landlord and told it was time to get up! Dr. Ash compared the tax to a tax in time of war (*ah-wah*?) He was very pungent in his few remarks, which he fired from behind a breastwork formed by a stove-screen, where he entrenched himself. The doctor is never eloquent and is frequently factious; if he is ever practical it is by accident. On Friday he was very much so when he counselled economy, and was not sure that the Premier did not intend to gobble up the salary of the Provincial Secretary as well as that of the Attorney General. But what his uncertainty in that respect had to do with the Tax Bill he sat down without explaining. Mr. Armstrong, who is on top of the schoolhouse when "figgers" are to be discussed, pelted the Finance Minister with his arithmetical knowledge, and was beating down on that functionary with a figurative blackboard and piece of chalk when Mr. Speaker interposed and he went under with a scowl. Mr. Douglas was the last speaker on the Opposition side. Being a heavy property-holder in prospect, Mr. D. remarked that he was "opposed to taxation on principle;"—he sighed, too, for the old Crown Colony system and one-man Government, when the business of the country was transacted with an expenditure of £25,000 per annum. Those were the days of Hudson Bay Co. autocracy; when the districts now traversed by roads were a "howling wilderness;" when there was not a farmer in the country; when the entire civilized population of the Colony was less than 1000; when one judge dispensed justice and one clergyman attended to the spiritual wants of the people; when a Governor and a Colonial Secretary did all the public business; when Victoria contained two dozen dwelling houses clustered within a bastion armed at every point with cannon and guarded by sentries; when the present site of the Capital was covered with a dense forest intersected with Indian trails and was bought for a few blankets; when savage tribes held high revel over the corpses of enemies slain in battle where the Parliament Buildings now stand; when Nanaimo had but one duly qualified voter who actually returned a member to Parliament! Heigho! Mr. Douglas, those were halcyon days, indeed. But do you really pine for an encore? Do you really think that the greatness and prosperity of a country can be gauged by the amount spent in governing it? If the insignificant sum you quote is to be accepted as a criterion of happiness, what a heaven on earth the country ought to have been when under Crown Colony Government!

Having given the gist of the Opposition speeches our readers will see that they are singularly deficient in one essential quality. They fail to

suggest a remedy, other than taxation, for the financial crisis through which the country is passing. The ex-Premier advised the Government to "borrow \$500,000 at 5 per cent.," but the absurdity of that advice was developed by a Government supporter, who showed that the ex-Premier's Government had to pay 8 per cent. for a loan of \$30,000. If the Opposition had a scheme of their own for raising money, Friday was the time to have stated it. The new Government were fairly committed to the taxation policy and the production of a better scheme would have secured their defeat and the return of the ex-Ministers to the Treasury benches. But the Opposition, while they pretended to advance reasons why taxes should not be imposed, failed to produce a counter-scheme. What is the plain inference that every reasonable man must draw from the debate of Friday? That the Opposition is actuated by unworthy motives and that they are engaged in the unpatriotic work of retarding the progress of the country by delaying much-needed legislation. We say again: the Opposition committed self-murder on Friday. They had an opportunity offered them that will never occur again during the life of the present House. Their friends out of the House are thoroughly disheartened at their want of tact and generalship; and the Liberal Government have now only to pursue an honest, economical and progressive policy to hold power for many years.

Shylocks.

Mr. Editor:—I see in the report of the "Standard" of yesterday's proceedings in the House that that eloquent "skipper" Evans of Cariboo has, with his usual gentlemanly bearing in the House and out of it, alluded to "Shylocks" who had \$100,000 Water Debentures at 7 per cent. Would he kindly give their names to Messrs. Turner, DeCosmos and Wm. Wilson, who hold \$50,000 Water Debentures at 8 1/2 cts. on par value, and receive 8 per cent. with accrued interest amounting to \$1,050 received on the day of purchase. It may jar a little on the "skipper's" high sense of honor to say anything of those gentlemen, as they, like himself, are still staunch supporters of the late rotten Government.

ONE IN THE GALLERY.

Taxation and the People.

EDITOR COLONIST:—"Tax the people" is an old song in this Province. "Tax property" is the new melody introduced by the Elliott Ministry. Will it be popular? Yes, if the owners of property are wise. If they are selfish, no. The Bill imposing a tax on property was opposed by the Hon. G. A. Walkem and eight other gentlemen who are with him seeking popular applause. Would they venture to seek it in that direction if they did not believe that we, the people, are a brainless flock? No, sir, they see us as we are and they hope to make political capital out of our empty skulls. We have no brains; but we have votes and the owners of property are our masters. If they feel the new tax an inconvenience they will use our votes at the next election to destroy our friends.

In England knowledge is power, and therefore the minister in that country may tax property and run no risk of losing his place; but in British Columbia property is power and the minister who ventures to impose a tax on the only power in the country is a bold man. A large crowd of men have no regard for common sense. In presence of such an audience a buffoon would take precedence of Edmund Burke. In the Council room a representative may propose to apply a powder fuse to the tail of a Chinaman or tax it; he knows either would be an illegal proceeding; he despises common sense; the reporters circulate his nonsense; he secures popular applause and wins the good opinion of the very people he laughs at. This is the man fit to represent the people and pluck them too. The Elliott Ministry must see us "as we are" and therefore I say their honesty in making a law to impose a tax on property surprises me and displays their courage. PUNCH.

Special Exemptions.

EDITOR COLONIST:—"The universal cause acts not by partial but by general laws." "That this is the perfect rule of Divine government no enlightened person will deny. By parity of reasoning the laws instituted by man should be as far as possible patterned after the Divine order." Admitting the correctness of the proposition I have quoted, it follows that all classes or persons in a community being equally interested in the maintenance of Government and in the protection of the laws, should contribute equally in proportion to their means for their support.

Now, if any persons or classes in a community are exempted from contributing to the support of the Government to that extent it is placing an additional burden upon those who do contribute, and thus, not only violates the impartial and universal principle of nature's laws, but the right that each member of the community has to equal care and protection under the law. These reflections are suggested by seeing that ministers of the Gospel are to be exempted from paying their due proportion of taxes for the support of the Government. Can any good or valid reason be given for such exemption? Did they give their services gratuitously then there would

be reason for the exemption; but so long as they are paid for such services as they render, why should the law compel the community to pay them an additional amount by paying the taxes which should be paid by them?

I know of no class of persons in the community who appear to live better or have an easier time than ministers. Why, then, should they be exempted from the burdens of Government more than the hardworking merchant, mechanic or laborer? Why should not all alike be compelled "to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." *

The Free Schools—What is Wanted.

VICTORIA, May 6th, 1876.

EDITOR COLONIST:—The School question has lately undergone considerable discussion; let me also add my mite. From the synopsis you have given, in this morning's paper, of the proposed amendments to the School Act, I see that everything is to be left almost in statu quo.

I think there are many parts that might bear amendment; and first and foremost among them that part relating to the Board of Education. That learned body is at present constituted, a more effete piece of machinery could not be invented. Eliminate the two working members and you could scarcely find five other men in a scholastic point of view who could be more obstructive or more obnoxious than they are. They never visit the schools over which they preside; they are of too high a social rank to condescend to have their children taught with Tom, Dick and Harry; they give away the best scholastic positions in the Province to their friends or to those who have taught their children in private schools; and above all, having arrived here with the prejudices against popular education of the England of twenty years ago, they have retained their opinions and are at present only tolerant to the system of public education established here because of the political pressure brought to bear upon them by us—the *tyrannical vulgar*.

One of their first acts after being installed in office was to issue "Forms of Prayer" to be used in our secular, non-sectarian schools. They also issued an elaborate scale regulating the salaries of teachers and never carried it out. They limited the salaries of teachers holding temporary certificates, but paid the highest amount to such holders when it suited them to do so. They pay the same salary to the principal of a school with an average attendance of 37 as they do to one with an average of 150 or more.

The High School is still in the future. Why should it be so? This city should now have had such an institution in good working order if only the Board had been itself sufficiently educated not to have been satisfied with the poor Latin, worse Greek (if any), and other branches of education in proportion, under which their own children have laboured. These remarks apply especially to the Victoria schools. The Board may show favour to other districts and other teachers, but if they are entitled to any of the kudos that attaches to the success of the Public School system of this Province they derive it mainly—almost solely from what has been done in Victoria. So much for the Board.

Another clause of the Act that might bear amending is that relating to the Superintendent of Education. He should not be required to be a lecturer or an itinerant preacher, after the manner of Ontario, nor should he be a teacher of any other Province but British Columbia. Our Province must not be made a pasturing-ground for the rest. SCHOLASTICUS.

New Advertisements.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED: A duly qualified first-class male teacher for duties to commence on 1st June. Salary \$100 per month. Applications received till 24th inst. A. MAYNARD, Sec.-Treas. Trustees Board.

NOTICE.

The Incorporated Law Society of British Columbia. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE above-named Society will be held at the Law Library on Wednesday the 31st May, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon. Object—Consideration of the proposed revision of the Rules of Admission and Call to the Bar. H. B. W. ALEXANDER, Secy. Law Library, 6th May, 1876. my7

Y. M. C. A.

THE MONTHLY SOCIAL OF THE Y. M. C. Association will be held in their rooms, Yates street on Monday evening next, 8th inst. A well-entertaining Program consisting of Readings, Recitations and Singing is prepared for the evening, and in addition several members, assisted by friends, will take part. Admission 25 cents. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. G. SPRING, Secy. my7

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS ARE REQUIRED FOR ADDITIONS to a Suburban Residence (Dallas Road, near the new bridge) Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, where tenders will be received at noon the 16th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. W. TAYLOR, Architect, Cor. Fort and Government sts. my7

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following highway, thirty-three (33) feet in width, is hereby established in Section 24, Esquimalt District, commencing at a point on the Esquimalt Road, 668 links North of Headman's River Bridge, thence North 69° West 734 links. To the boundary line between Sections 28 and 29, including 160 feet on each side thereof. FORBES GEO. VERNON, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, May 6, 1876. my7

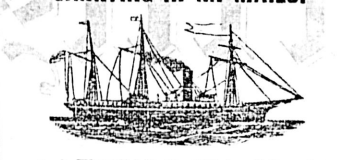
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Mining Claims legally held by John Lane Taylor at this date, in the Cassiar District, are laid over until the 15th day of August, 1876. FORBES GEO. VERNON, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, May 6th, 1876. my7

New Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

CARRYING H. M. MAILS.



CITY OF PANAMA

CAPTAIN BERRY. Will leave Esquimalt & Tibbals' wharf at Esquimalt for San Francisco

On Wednesday, May 10th, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

All Freight to be shipped by her must be on our wharf at Esquimalt by Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply to ENGELHARDT & TIBBALS, Agents. my7

Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Victoria, 4th May, 1876. HAS BEEN PLEASED to make the following appointments:—

THOMAS HERBERT WILLIAMS, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Electoral District of Cowichan. 6th May, 1876.

WADHAM WESTON DINGLE, Esq., R.N., JOSEPH WILLIAM MCRAE, Esq., and JOHN MCALLISTER, Esq., to be Justices of the Peace in and for the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN BOWEN, Esq., of Richmond, to receive applications and records, under the provisions of the "Land Registry Act, 1870," the "Land Registry Amendment Act, 1873," and to perform the duties hereby allotted to the "Stipendiary Magistrate" under the "Bill of Sale Ordinance, 1870," the "Bill of Sale Amendment Act, 1873," and the "Cattle Exemption Act, 1871," in and for the Kithley and Quenellenth Polling Divisions of the Electoral District of Cariboo, vice O. Hare, Esq. my7

High School Entrance Examination

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general examination of candidates desirous of entering the Victoria High School, will be held on Friday, 14th day of July next, in the new Public School building, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. This examination will be open to all pupils, from any part of the Province or elsewhere, who have not already been examined. Another examination for the above purpose will be held in New Westminster shortly, of which due notice will be given. By order of the Examining Committee, JOHN JESSOP, Secretary. my7

Public School Teachers' Examination.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Teachers' Examination will be held in Victoria, commencing on Monday, 3rd July next, at 9 o'clock, a. m. All 3rd class and temporary certificated teachers, together with those holding 2nd class certificates awarded in July, 1875, and others wishing to qualify as teachers are required to attend. Candidates must notify the Superintendent of Education, at least a week previous, of his or her intention to undergo the examination, and accompany such notification with "satisfactory proof of good moral character." By order of the Board, JOHN JESSOP, Superintendent of Education. my7

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of JEREMIAH CONNOR, JOHN FITZGERALD, and JOHN STEVENSON, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the above Estates are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the said Estates are required to send in their accounts on or before the 15th day of July, 1876, to CHAS. E. POOLEY, Official Administrator. Dated Victoria, 5th May, 1876. my7

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of AH SING, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the said Estate are required to send in their accounts on or before the 1st day of June, 1876, to CHAS. E. POOLEY, Official Administrator. Victoria, 5th May, 1876. my7

BRITISH COLUMBIA PIONEER SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE Society will be held on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, on Pacific Business. A full attendance of members is requested. CHAS. KENT, Secy. my6

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE PROVINCE Messrs. A. Best & Co. are hereby authorized to act as my agents.

Any parties having claims against the undersigned are requested to hand in their accounts at the store of A. Best & Co. on or before the 15th inst.; and all parties indebted to me are requested to settle their accounts at once. CARLO BOSSI, my5 3m*

Two Desirable Farms to Lease.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING desirable property for lease: Burnside Farm, 500 Acres; Colquhoun Farm, 405 Acres.

Both Farms are in a high state of Cultivation, and contain good houses, barns, etc. For particulars apply to M. ROWLAND, Burnside Farm, Victoria District. my4

China Rice, No. 1.

Congou Tea, 5 & 10 lb. boxes. FOR SALE BY FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE. WEAP STREET, May 3d, 1876. my4 1w

ESTRAY.

A RED COW WITHOUT MARK OR BRAND, but with a large white Spot on her forehead, has been running with my cattle since December last. If not claimed and charged paid within a month from date will be sold to pay expenses. ALEX. ROSS, Ross Bay. my4dwim

NOTICE.

Estate of Abraham Kohn, a Bankrupt. A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND WILL be paid at the office of the Registrar, Supreme Court, James Bay, Victoria, on and after Thursday the 11th May next, when only those creditors who have proved their debts before payment of the dividend will be entitled to participate therein. CHAS. E. POOLEY, Official Assignee. my4

Builders. Painters.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED ON BEHALF of the Local Commissioners of the Admiralty between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Monday next the 8th inst., for sundry work (Building, Painting and Gilding) at the Naval Yard, Hospital and Powder Magazine, Colon Island.

Specifications can be seen at this office any day, Saturday Afternoons excepted, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and full particulars can likewise be obtained of Mr. John Teague, Victoria. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JAMES H. INNES, Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 1st May, 1876. my2

New Advertisements.

JOHN WEILER.

Cor. Fort and Broad Streets. HAS RECEIVED

EX LADY LAMPSON and Late Arrivals

A Fine Assortment of

LAMPS, LINOLEUM, OILCLOTH,

CARPETS,

COCOA AND CHINA STRAW MATTING

In all Widths.

Superior Walnut Bed room

Sets,

WARDROBE, DESKS, BOOKCASE

BRACKETS FOR CLOCKS AND ORNAMENTS,

Chit Mouldings,

And a General Assortment of

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY

GOODS.

ALSO—All kinds of Upholstery work done, as the making of Parlor seats, Lounges, Spring Mattresses, Draperies, Curtains, Sewing and Laying of Carpets, and Hanging of Wallpaper at reasonable rates and at short notice. JOHN WEILER.

EX BARQUE VICTORIA, FROM CALLAO.

For Sale at Reasonable Rates by RICKMAN & OFFNER.

Cassiar Express

WILL LEAVE FOR THE VARIOUS

Creeks in Cassiar every 8 days to Fort Wrangell. Packages and letters left with Wells, Fargo & Co., will be forwarded.

Treasure shipped to Victoria and San Francisco. J. JOHNSON, Agent for BRITISH COLONIST Newspaper. ap27

BEEF FOR CASSIAR.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL LEAVE KAMLOOPS on the 25th inst. for Cassiar with 240 head of Fat Steers from 4 to 7 year old. VICTOR GUILLIAME. ap1dwim

CASSIAR.

FOR SALE.

A LIQUOR SALOON AT LAKE TOWN, Cassiar. The largest house in the Town, properly fitted with bar furniture, etc., for the sale of liquors. For further particulars and price apply to NELSON LABARGE, Colonial Hotel, Johnson St. ap27 2w*

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS BY THE MAIL

steamers are requested, in all cases, to call at the office of the undersigned, pay their Freight Bills and receive orders for the delivery of their goods.

All goods left on the wharf after the expiration of 36 hours from the time of landing will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners. ENGELHARDT & TIBBALS, Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Victoria, 3d May, 1876. ap26

FOR ARIZONA.

The Arizona and New Mexico Express Co's

NEW FAST LINE

Now running First Class Coaches from Terminus Southern Pacific Railroad through the Prescott, Tucson, and all intermediate points, reaches the newly discovered

Rich Mining Districts

Of Arizona, by the Shortest, Cheapest and Best Route

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS received by Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

TICKETS for sale at all the principal ticket offices, San Francisco.

HENRY WELLS, (of W. F. & Co. and American Express Co.) President.

J. G. HOWLAND, No. 109 California st., San Francisco, Vice President.

CHAS. H. WELLS, General Supt., Tucson, Arizona. ap1dwim

\$5 Reward—Notice.

STRAYED FROM VICTORIA, LAST FALL, a Bay Filly rising 2 years old, with half-moon star on forehead and a small rupture below her navel about the size of a silver dollar.

Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery, or returning her to the undesignated, will receive the above reward. Wm. TIERNEY, Victoria, April 28, 1876. ap28

DOMINION HOUSE

Yates St., near Blanchard,

MRS. GEROW - - - Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.

Private Sitting-room for Ladies. mh26

A Chance to Farmers and Stock Raisers.

THE ENTIRE HORSE

TOP CALLANT

Will stand for the season at the Price of Wales' Hables, Victoria. Price \$5. J. T. DUNLOP. ap1dw

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mrs. Maynard's

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

CORNER OF DOUGLAS & JOHNSON STREETS

IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE ALL KINDS

of Photographs in all the latest improvements. On hand and for sale Views of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Also, all kinds of Photographic Material.

As the New Gallery is well lighted I will guarantee satisfaction to all who will favor me with their patronage. mh23

REMOVAL.

R. Maynard,

HAVING REMOVED HIS

BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER

STORE

TO THE COR. OF DOUGLAS & JOHNSON STS.

is now prepared to receive orders for every description of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Parties in the Trade can be supplied with all kinds of FRENCH KIP AND CALF.

UPPERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also, SEWING MACHINES adapted for Shoemakers

my28 2A CASH PAID FOR HIDES. vs

Mr. CHAS. PARDOE

HAVING TAKEN THE PREMISES LATE-

ly occupied by Mrs. Huston, begs to inform

the public that he intends to carry on there the old established business of

Gunmaking.

Having had considerable experience with Mr. Short he is confident that he can give satisfaction to any sportsman who may give him a call, and hopes that his old acquaintance will visit him. de29

BARK.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 400

Cords of Hemlock Bark, in lots of 50 Cords each upwards, will be received at the office of the Belmont Tanning and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company (limited), until the 26th day of May next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order of the Directors. J. C. BAILEY, Secretary, Victoria, 29th April, 1876.

Wanted.

FOUR GOOD COOPERS ACCUSTOMED to making Oil casks, to go to Queen Charlotte Island for the summer. Liberal Wages will be paid to experienced men. W. H. WOODCOCK, my5 4*

Wanted Immediately.

ABLE AND ORDINARY SEAMEN for the ship Beulah, bound to Sydney. J. NAGLE, my7 2A

Baker Wanted.

A GOOD STEADY BAKER CAN PROCURE constant employment on application to W. E. WEBB, Nanaimo, B. C. ap29

For Sale—To Let.

Desirable City Property for Sale.

THANET COTTAGE, SITUATED ON THE corner of Quadra and Chatham streets, containing 9 rooms, and fitted with every convenience. The property is a desirable family residence and will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply on the premises to WM. R. CLARKE. ap21

STROMNESS FARM.

TO BE LET.

WITH HOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS, about 40 acres of land under cultivation, 200 acres fenced. Distance from Victoria, Four Miles. Apply to J. HARRIS & JACKSON, Bastion Street. ap9

FOR SALE.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HALF-WAY House and Brewery on the Esquimalt Road. Apply on the premises to J

New Westminster.

(Herald.)

The celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, in the usual fashion, is hardly possible this year, and we believe there is not to be any Indian Celebration. Are we, therefore, to let the day pass unmarked? Messrs. Evans & Wise have a large building nearly finished on their new wharf; it is intended for a box factory and storehouse. Mr. Ellard will shortly begin the erection of a fine store on his property, corner of Mary and Columbia street.

A meeting to consider the advisability of opening communication with the N. P. R. Co., was held Wednesday evening, and was very largely attended. Mr. Clute moved the following resolution: Whereas it is extremely desirable that the valley of the Fraser should be connected with the railway system of the continent; and

Whereas it is uncertain when, if at all, the Canadian Pacific Railway will supply that want; and

Whereas, should the Canadian Pacific be built by the Fraser route, a connection with the American railway system would act as a feeder to that line; and should the Canadian railway follow a more northerly route, such connection would to some extent supply the wants of this District in the manner of railway communication;—therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting of the rate-payers of the city of New Westminster deems it advisable to appoint a committee to communicate with the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. in order to ascertain.

1st. Whether it is their intention to extend their line from Tacoma to a point on or near the 49th parallel, and if so, when?

2d. Whether they would be willing to further extend said line to this city, and if so, in what way and to what extent they would expect us to co-operate with them?

And that said committee be further instructed to forward to the N. P. R. Co. information as to the distance between this city and the 49th parallel, the character of the country, &c.

The resolution was carried and a committee of seven was appointed to attain its object; the committee consisting of His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Webster, Johnston, Clute, J. C. Brown, A. Peelle and Dr. Trew.

City Police Court.

(Before His Honor H. C. Courtney.)

SATURDAY, May 6th.

Peter, a Songish Indian, charged with disturbing the peace, was released from custody.

Charley, an Indian who was tried some two years ago as being accessory to the murder of the Dwyer family on San Juan Island, was bound over in the sum of \$25 to be of good behavior for 1 month.

Robert Miller, for destruction of personal property, on bail, failed to appear, and bail was ordered estreated.

George, an Indian, charged with stealing a silver watch, the property of James Fitzgerald, was remanded till Monday (tomorrow).

Geo. Munday, charged with disturbing the peace, was bound over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behavior for 6 months.

H. M. S. OPAL, 14, screw-corvette, Captain F. C. B. Robinson, had to call at Plymouth on her way from Portsmouth, owing to defects in her machinery, and after about ten days' stay she sailed on the 2nd inst. for her destination, the Pacific. She was caught in the severe weather at the end of that week, and put into Falmouth, where she remained until the 11th inst., the weather then having moderated. She sailed again, but by the time she was a few miles west of Falmouth a terrific gale came on from the south-west. Captain Robinson was anxious to get on if possible, and the ship proceeded through most fearful seas until well on the middle watch on the 12th inst., when Captain Robinson decided to again make for a port. In bearing up two tremendous seas struck the ship, smashing the captain's galley, capsizing lockers, and damaging mess trays in the cabins, ward-room, gun-room, and seamen's berths. Tons of water were shipped, but although all found its way into the stockhold the fire was not extinguished. She arrived in the Sound on the 12th inst. about five o'clock. Captain Robinson landed, and reported his arrival to the Commander-in-Chief.—Broad Arrow.

His LUCKY STARS.—Mr. J. H. Jelly was the only passenger who escaped the common lot of some 300 others drowned on the steamship Pacific. He survived the terrors of the deep and was rescued from a watery grave when the spark of hope was almost extinguished. Now news is brought that, after his return to Ontario, and when on his voyage to this city prepared to take chances with the rest of British Columbians he received word that a relative had died and that he had become the heir to a large estate. British Columbia therefore has lost a good citizen. Jelly has returned to his newly gained property and thanks his lucky stars that he did not share that dreadful fate which brought to a close the lives of many well known and endeared to us here. Verily it better to be born lucky than rich!

We are pleased to learn that the new School Bill does not (as we supposed) contain the principle to remunerate the Sec. Treasurer of school boards. If at least one man cannot be found in each district with sufficient patriotism to discharge the duties pertaining to that position gratuitously, we don't think the district ought to have a Board of Trustees. It ought to be placed directly under the central power—the Board of Education.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived here at 2 p. m. yesterday with the mails and following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hendry, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Chadsey, Mrs. Bagnall, Miss Bagnall, Capt. J. Irving, J. McIntosh, J. Watson, R. T. Tolmie, T. A. Black, J. Morrow, J. Garney, McLeod, McArthur. Twenty six pack animals also arrived for Mr. McLeod, to be employed in the Cassiar district.

POSTPONED.—The cricket match between married and single teams, which was to have taken place yesterday at Beacon Hill, was postponed on account of rainy weather.

Church of Scotland.

The Court of the Presbytery of British Columbia in connection with the Church of Scotland was opened on Thursday, 4th May, 1876, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, B. C., with a suitable sermon by the Moderator Rev. S. McGregor, M. A., from cii. Psalm, 16th verse.

Thereafter the Presbytery was constituted with prayer, and the Roll called. The following members were in attendance, viz. Revs. S. McGregor, Victoria; Geo. Murray, Nicola Valley; Alex. Dunn, Langley; A. B. Nicholson, Victoria; Wm. Clyde, Nanaimo, Clerk of the Presbytery; and R. Wallace E. q., Victoria, and Wm. Earl, Esq., Nanaimo, ruling elders.

The Rev. S. McGregor, Victoria, was re-elected Moderator for the next six months.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson, New Westminster, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, was invited to sit with the brethren as corresponding member.

Interesting reports were given by the various ministers on the religious state of the people inhabiting the extensive fields of labour embraced by the Presbytery; and various recommendations were made with the view to further the spread of the Gospel in British Columbia.

A letter from Rev. A. B. Nicholson, Victoria, addressed to the Moderator, was read by the clerk, resigning the charge which Mr. Nicholson at present holds in connection with the Presbytery. In disposing of the resignation, the following finding was come to: That the Presbytery having heard Mr. Nicholson's reasons for giving up his charge, although losing his valuable services, do accept his resignation.

It was moved and seconded that a collection for a presbyterial fund to defray various expenses in connection with the oversight of the different fields of labour and which at present had to be borne by the members of the Presbytery, be taken up annually from the churches within the bounds, which was agreed to.

Sabbath Desecration, Drunkenness and Gambling.—In reference to these great evils, the following deliverance was given by the Court: That this Presbytery having heard with profound sorrow, through several of its members, of the prevalence in certain places of Sabbath desecration, drunkenness, gambling, and other notorious evils, deplore the existence of this state of matters, enjoin all ministers within the bounds to call the attention of their people to these sinful practices, and counsel Christians and members of churches to exert all their influence in the repression of the same.

The Court adjourned at a late hour on Friday evening until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting was closed by the Moderator with prayer, and the Presbytery separated.

BURRARD INLET SHIPPING.—The following vessels are now at Hastings Mill: Pride of the Port, Boulah, Parmenio, Washington Libby and Gavilan. At Moody's Mill are the Pacific Slope, Victoria and Ooca. Both mills are running night and day, doing what is termed a rushing business.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.—The roads in the Cariboo district are almost impassable with snow. In Stanley the weather is described as terrible—twelve inches of snow having fallen between the 28th and 29th of March. It is thought the glacial period has returned.

THIS DAY.—Services in the St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian).—Rev. Mr. Clyde, of Nanaimo, 11 o'clock a. m.; Rev. Mr. Murray, Nicola Valley, 7 p. m.

THE METHODIST PULPIT of this city will be occupied this morning by Rev. Mr. Murray; and this evening by Rev. Mr. Dunn.

The mail steamship City of Panama is announced to leave Esquimalt at 1 p. m. on Wednesday next for San Francisco direct.

COURT OF REVISION.—A meeting of this court was held last night, when several appeals were disposed of and the court adjourned sine die.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION, open to all comers, will be held in the new public school building, Victoria, on the 14th day of July.

TEACHERS' examination commences at Victoria on the 3rd of July next.

HOUSE meets at 11 to-morrow.

Chilliwack Returns.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Respecting Municipality returns I would state for the information of parties interested in such documents that no liquor license has been granted in Chilliwack since its existence as a corporation; and the Municipality consequently could not possibly send in such returns. The returns of 1875 contain the amount of trade license collected, as shown by reports recently published, and from the construction of the Act no different returns had to be made.

CHILLIWACK.

Exemption of Medical Men.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Will you be kind enough to inform me what inestimable benefit the medical men of this Province have conferred upon the people generally and upon the senior member for Cowichan in particular, that entitles them to exemption from taxation under the property tax bill? as I in common with many others am at a loss to comprehend why a distinction should be made between medical men and lawyers or any other class who are equally well paid for the work they do. I can see no other reason except that as a class the medical men are, perhaps, the most prosperous of any in the community, and that, I suppose, is what entitles them to exemption.

Any light or information that you, Mr. Editor, can throw upon this subject will be gladly received by one whose brains are not sufficiently clear to enable him to appreciate such fine and delicate distinctions.

[The report in respect to the matter referred to by "Equity" is inaccurate. Mr. Smith made a suggestion to exempt the incomes of medical men from taxation. But it was not put in the form of a motion, and of course, did not pass. No one dreamed at any time of exempting the real and personal property of medical men.—Ed. COLONIST.]

A STUPENDOUS REVENGE!

ENGINEERING EXTRAORDINARY!

True History of the War of 1885.

(Le Petit Journal Medico-Psychologique.)

I have been confined in this room, No. 10, Corridor Z, Alcove VI., for fifteen months and nine days. The Surgeons who were dastards enough to sign the 'lettre de cachet' pretended that I was suffering from insanity supervening upon a stroke of the sun while engaged in surveying for new feeders for the Suez Canal on the ridge beyond the Bitter Lakes. The fact is, I am imprisoned through the influence of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, on account of a memoir which I presented to the British Government, exposing, under a thin veil of fiction, the nefarious designs of that ambitious and unscrupulous engineer, a man who is willing to destroy half the human race if so he can accomplish his vengeance. I am myself half English, born in Langueadoc, of an English mother, my father's name, and my own, being Papin. I was educated as a civil engineer, and I have aided M. de Lesseps in a great many of his undertakings, becoming in this way fully acquainted with his designs. As I could not approve these, but felt bound to repudiate them for barbarous inhumanity and inconceivable destructiveness, I determined both to master all the details of this gigantic plot and to apprise the startled world of the desperate undertakings he has in hand.

This is the true story of the following memoir, which I addressed to the British Minister Disraeli in May, 1874, and which I feel sure had much to do in actuating the Suez Canal purchase and many other acts of the British ministry. I may state that M. de Lesseps' hostility to England dates from the period when he found that the Government and capitalists of that country not only would not subscribe to his canal project, but decidedly opposed it. In 1873 he was very full of building a railroad from Astrakhan and Ekaterinburg across the Continent to Port St. Vladimir, with a branch to Cabool and Peshawar, and another through Ourga to Hekiu—the completion of which, he felt sure, would lead to the fall of British India. The practical bankruptcy of the Russian Government, however, turned his attention from this plan towards the Sahara, the submergence of which has since been his favorite project. I may add that all the details embodied below have been gathered from conversations with de Lesseps, and are what really constitute his dream:

"Memoir upon the War of 1885," Respectfully submitted to the British Government. By A. Papin, Civil Engineer.

When the war broke out on Sept. 19th, 1885, M. de Lesseps and his workmen had already been engaged for five years upon their tremendous undertaking. No one knew how extensive the works were, for none were admitted to them who were capable of reporting upon the subject, but the new American Excavator was said to be the most astonishing machine in existence, and the 200,000 labourers employed to wait upon it composed a very busy city. There was a flying camp of 50,000 Tassers who covered the approaches to the several works, and it was now known not only that the plague had ceased its ravages amongst these people, but that also M. de Lesseps was hailed as their saviour as well as intimate confidential relations with all the hostile tribes as far as the heart of Soudan. In August; when war became certain, it was known that couriers had been dispatched to all these tribes, that immense gatherings of wild people menaced the highlands of Morocco, Darfoor and Senegambia, and that incursions upon Khartoon had forced the Egyptian army to retreat and the Khedive to call upon England for a contingent of troops. It was supposed from all this that the excavations were nearly completed, and the desert tribes, duly warned, had begun their fighting.

At this time the war that was to change the map of Europe and Asia broke with the suddenness of a water-spout. Upon one side was arrayed the great Western alliance, comprising Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, with Turkey, Egypt and Italy. Upon the other side appeared Russia, France, Austria and Spain, together with Holland, Belgium and Denmark. The armies of the former alliance comprehended 5,000,000 of disciplined troops with the strongest fleet in the world. The opposing alliance commanded 7,000,000 soldiers with a fleet only inferior to its antagonist. The jealousies of Germany and Russia had culminated after the death of the two Emperors and both Germany and England found that some of their natural and geographical allies were in the hostile ranks in pursuit of revenges. Thus, Spain, not hostile to Germany, was at war against her in order to regain possession of Gibraltar from the English, and Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, friendly to England, had sought the Franco-Russian alliance in order to defend themselves against the known purpose of Germany to annex them.

The war began with a series of coups de main. The Anglo-Prussian fleet entered the Baltic, destroyed Riga and Revel, and sunk the Russian fleet in the gulf of Finland, and effectually completed the destruction

of Cronstadt. Under cover of these operations the Scandinavian army landed and took Copenhagen, overran Denmark and united with the German army of the Elbe. The Italian fleet took Trieste, and the Italian, Egyptian and Turkish armies defeated the Austro-Serbian troops at Widin, and drove them into Belgrade. On the other hand, the united French, Dutch and Belgian forces, crossing the Rhine and turning the heaviest Prussian fortresses, occupied Göttingen, Hanover and Bremen, and opposed what seemed to be an irresistible front to the Scandinavian and Prussian forces behind the Elbe. The second French army, uniting with that of Austria at Nuremberg, advanced upon Leipzig and Dresden, while a million Russians, in two columns, marched upon Königsberg and Posen. If the allies could unite anywhere upon the line of the Oder, it would not be possible to save Berlin. The Russian fleet passed the Bosphorus, took and burned Constantinople, and sailed toward the Levant, followed by an army coming in several columns across Asia Minor. The third Russian army crossed from Turkestan into Cabool, and was totally destroyed by the Anglo-Indian army before Peshawar. At the same time, the Chinese, Eastern allies of the English, crossed the Amoor at Igoon, with one column, took and burned Irkoutsk with another, and with a third menaced Khand. The Portuguese forces were formed into two corps upon the line of the Guadiana River, while Spain sent 150,000 men to the siege of Gibraltar, her entire fleet sailing east to reinforce that of Russia.

Leaving the Prussian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, the English Admiral sailed for the Mediterranean, reinforced as he went by the Channel fleet, which had already bombarded and destroyed Antwerp, Brest and Cherbourg. The Austrian army of the North halted at Bayreuth, and returned to oppose the Turko-Italian forces, strongly reinforced, that were advancing upon Buda and Belgrade. A series of rapid German victories drove the Russians across the Niemen and the Vistula, compelled the French army to retreat to Munich, and involved the Franco-Belgian forces in a disastrous conflict on the Luneberg Heath. The pursuit did not cease until the Rhine was crossed, and this was followed by the advance of a German army towards Rucims. The campaign ended with the defeat of the Italo-Turkish army at Theresienstadt and a defeat of the Russian columns at Kutaya.

In the meantime interest began to centre in the Mediterranean, where preparations were making for the greatest naval battle ever fought. The French fleet had escaped from Toulon and joined the Russians in the Sea of Marmora and the harbor of Alexandria. The Italian fleet, seeking safety through the Straits of Messina, was anchored at Spezzia. The English fleet, waiting for the arrival of its German allies, held a line from Cape Bon to Cape Passaro, its left resting upon Syracuse, its centre defending and defended by Malta, its right closed into the Tunisian coast.

As the telegraph announced the arrival of the German fleet at Gibraltar, it also notified the British Admiral (the Duke of Edinburgh) of the sailing of the Italian fleet from Spezzia, and that the united French, Russian, Spanish and Austrian fleets were concentrating in columns from the Straits of Otranto to Navarino, and preparing for battle. The combined fleets comprised each of them about three hundred ironclads of the first class, with armaments of 10,000 heavy guns. In addition to the British fleet had about three thousand lighter armed vessels, frigates, etc., while the Russian second line comprised about 200 light-draught gunboats, carrying one gun each, drawing not more than five feet of water, and being heavily plated. It was the building of this fleet of gunboats, openly said to be intended for the Nile, the Suez Canal and Indian waters, which precipitated England into the conflict.

The German and Italian contingents would be up in four days, when it was proposed to attack the Franco-Russian fleet at once, and fight a new battle of Navarino. This was the moment selected by M. de Lesseps to strike his astounding blow. The English frigates had been shelling his works in the Gulf of Gabes for some days, without, however, provoking any response, but every attempt to land had been so vigorously opposed, and in such force, that it was deemed inexpedient to persist in it. Just before sunset, on January 17, 1886, the English fleet, Malta, Gibraltar, Sicily and Naples were shaken by the dull shock of what seemed to be an earthquake. It was preceded by a heavy explosion, not loud, but intensely deep, and was followed by a high wave, which ran from fifteen to twenty feet high across the Mediterranean, causing many disasters in the English fleet, and was so persistent and wide-spread in its effects that it flooded the wharves of Alexandria and of Barcelona almost simultaneously. There was a red glare in the air towards Gabes, followed by immense and continuous clouds of dust, filled with nitrous vapor, which gradually spread out beyond Malta and enveloped the whole fleet. The word was passed that de Lesseps had sprung his mine, and, as the enemy was expected to attack at daybreak, the English prepared for action, and passed a most anxious night. It was impossible, owing to the unnatural darkness, to send out vessels to reconnoitre. None

of the frigates of the Gulf of Gabes returned to report, but the telegraph was worked continually, and the English admirals finally learned, by telegraph from Ontario, that the Franco-Russian fleet, drawn up in a double line, showed itself prepared for action, but gave no signs of intending to attack. At three o'clock a. m. the telegraph from Gibraltar reported: "Severe storm on Western Atlantic; waves rushing through the Straits with unusual violence. German fleet, first division, under way at Cape de Gata; second and third divisions off Trafalgar." About same hour the British sailing-masters reported an unusual current setting towards the African coast and it is said that at this early hour the water had fallen five feet lower in the harbor of Valetta than ever known before. Just at daylight two frigates were despatched towards the Gulf of Gabes, to reconnoitre and return at once. At eight o'clock a. m., the frigates not returning, the iron-clad Black Prince, holding the extreme right of the line near Cape Bon, was suddenly found to be aground, and in less than half an hour she began to fall over, in spite of every effort made to lighten her. By nine o'clock the current between Cape Bon and the opposite shore of Sicily set so strong as to be dangerous. A hasty consultation was had, and the British fleet, withdrawing from its line of battle, was ordered to concentrate as closely as possible around Malta. Another frigate was sent towards the African coast, and a despatch boat ordered to find the Germans and hasten them up.

In the meantime, M. de Lesseps had builded better than he knew. His project was to fill the low lying portions of the Sahara with water from the Mediterranean, and make salt lakes of them. The Sahara is about three times as large in superficies as the Mediterranean, and the portion of the desert submergible on account of lying below the level of the sea, was estimated by M. de Lesseps, after careful surveys by his engineer, at about one-sixth of its total area, or one-half of the area of the Mediterranean. Some parts of this, the southernmost of the sekhas or saline marshes, were from 300 to 40 feet below the sea level, but the average depth of water which M. de Lesseps expected to put upon the entire area was between 45 and 60 feet. The Mediterranean is deepest at Cape de Gatte, (6,000 feet) and Cape Asinara (5,000), has 1,000 feet depth at Gibraltar, in the Strait; and 3,000 off the Ionian Islands. Between Cape Bon and Sicily it shoals, being nowhere more than 500 feet and often less than 50. De Lesseps cut a channel from the Schott El Fejej to the Gulf of Gabes. This channel was made a mile wide, and was easy to construct, there being no interposition of solid rock. At the Gulf he undermined a chamber two hundred feet deep and five miles long, which he filled with dynamite, nitroglycerine and gunpowder, and exploded by means of a battery. When the explosion came, the water rushed in with such immense velocity that the crevasse widened momentarily, and before daylight was over twenty miles across and 200 feet in depth, over which the Mediterranean poured in a majestic volume like the Mississippi. The water poured with a wave crest 50 feet high through Schotts El Fejej, El Faraoon, El Gramis into Schott Sulein, and thence onward to Schott Mel Ria, where the resistless wave, bursting against the barrier of sand that connected with the Mediterranean, washed it away and made a new opening. Meantime the Schott Sulein having filled, its waters poured over the dyke like walls of the bowl, and ran southwards, still down hill, in a thousand different directions. In 24 hours a bay was formed covering 25,000 square miles, and the Mediterranean was literally being emptied into the Sahara five times as rapidly at the Atlantic could pour in through the Straits of Gibraltar. On the morning of the 19th the situation was most appalling. The ocean was flowing into the Straits, with a wall five feet high and a tide of 20 miles an hour. The current over the Cape Bon bar was like a river rapids, and the whole of the Syrtis basin was almost impossible to navigate from the velocity with which the waters were poured into the new gulf. The Mediterranean was dark with immense clouds of vapor coming from the desert and filling the air with fog and dampness. At noon the British fleet was drawn up between Malta and Cape Panos, and the advanced vessels of the German and the Italian squadrons at anchor off Palermo, afraid to venture further. At this critical moment the Franco-Russian fleet were signalled, coming on in line of battle, in five divisions. The combat was joined immediately, and the British, heavily outnumbered as they were, prolonged the battle till sunset, and then the retreat was sounded. Next morning half of the remnant of the fleet was captured by the gunboats, aground off Cape Bon, while the Franco-Russian fleet, passing through the Straits of Messina, took the German and Italian squadrons in detail and annihilated them.

The Spanish army meantime had effected a lodgment on the eastern scarp of Gibraltar, favored by the shoaling of the bay and the rapid current in the Roads. The garrison was too small to cope with such a force, and when a week later the French fleet came to the assistance of the Spaniards (the water having by this time ceased to flow into the desert with any very remarkable current), Gibraltar was quietly surrendered. On the same day Russia took Malta, and the English power was forever broken in the Mediterranean. On the 1st of March the area of the Sahara under water was computed at 300,000 square miles, and now occurred that remarkable fall of snow which will ever be remarkable in the annals of Christendom. It began to snow at Naples on the 1st, at Marseilles and Barcelona on the 2nd; on the 3rd of March it was snowing all over Europe, from Gibraltar to the North Cape, from Brest to the Ural Mountains. The heaviest fall was in Switzerland, where the average depth was forty feet, and in the Cevennes and Auvergne

and Cote d'Or. The valleys of the Tyrol were choked with frozen snow, and it stood two feet deep on all the great plain from the Elbe to the wilds of Russia. A great many people were frozen to death, and when spring opened and the snow and ice did not disappear, the distressed States of Europe were glad to accept the mediation of the United States and make a truce that led to a final peace and the establishment of a Court of Arbitration to settle all future disputes.

In the meantime the snow did not go as it should have done. It left England and the low lands everywhere, but it refused to abandon Switzerland, Bohemia, the Pyrenees and the Tyrol. There were glaciers in the Cote d'Or and above Nismes that lasted all the summer. The olive trees from Naples to Valencia were killed and the grapes refused to ripen in all of Northern Italy, Germany, and in the whole of France save the Gironde section. Europe was in the utmost distress for food, and the Swiss had to abandon their country entirely. They settled on the Island of Morocco.

In the spring of 1877 de Lesseps, having failed to avoid the just wrath of his compatriots, suddenly appeared before Naples at the head of a fleet of Timbuctoo and Soudan canoes filled with negroes. They landed, took Naples and advanced and captured Rome. Italy was too much distressed to oppose them, the Como Glacier having extended so rapidly and attained such proportions that it threatened to destroy Milan. A commission had been appointed to take measures for the relief of Europe by the restoration of the Sahara, but, as this will involve a desperate war with the rapidly developing commercial States of Central Africa its expediency is extremely doubtful. Europe seems doomed. The Czar, indeed, has removed his Court to Constantinople, and does well enough, but it is sad to think of the frozen ruins of Berlin and Warsaw, and to reflect that Dresden is to-day less habitable than Archangel was reported to be twenty years ago.

Steam Book and Commercial Printing.

At the BRITISH COLONIST office three steam power presses are kept constantly in motion turning out the best class of printing at the lowest possible rates. New styles of type are received by every arrival. Call and see specimens.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES in plain and checked Homespun, Felt, Victoria Corda, &c. Boys' Suits in Serge and Felt (small size), Tunics in Velvet, Waterproof, Tweed, Serge, &c. The above goods at remarkably low prices. Also, a new lot of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Quilted Merino Cloaks, Embroidered Muslin Robes, Pelisses, Cashmere and Satin Hoods, Fur-trimmed Boots, &c., at THOS. WILSON & Co's, Government st.

DR. COOL has arrived and secured the residence of Mrs. Lewis, near the Council Chambers, on Government street, and will open an office for the practice of his profession of dentistry. Having every facility and a first class attendant, parties favoring him with their patronage can rest assured of their work being done in the best manner and at very reasonable rates.

THE SAMPLE ROOMS.—Mr. H. D. Saunders, late of "The Hall," begs to inform his patrons that he has bought out these premises recently occupied by Mr. J. McGrath, and that he will there continue to supply the best of wines, liquors and cigars.

JUST RECEIVED.—The best of Fishing Tackle, comprising Trout, Fly-rods, Trolling-rods, Flies tied specially for the lakes and rivers of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, Lines, Hooks, etc., are now for sale by H. SHORT, Gun-maker, Fort street, Victoria.

IT IS A KNOWN FACT that to have hens that will lay all winter they must be hatched in May or June or July at latest, and then they will lay all winter and summer; go to GERRITSEN'S and buy a dozen of BRAHMA HEN'S EGGS, and you will have the best layers and the best fowls for the table. *2mdw

SUMMER GOODS.—The large stock of new goods for the present season just received by A. B. Gray & Co., comprises a beautiful variety of dress materials, Silver Gray Crystalline and Silk Warp Alpaca, new checks, &c. Hollands, Dress Linens, Piquets, new Prints, Parasols, Hosiery, Gingham, Boys Tweeds, Mens Tweeds, Printed Muslins, Lace Curtains, Costumes, Dress Skirts, Boys Suits, Flowers, Shaker Flannels; also, a full stock of Staple Goods. Agency of Chappell & Co. Prize Medal Pianofortes, and of the Raymond Favorite Sewing Machine.—ALBION HOUSE, Government Street, April 12th, 1876.

PHILIP JAMES, M. D., Diplomized Eclectic Physician and Accoucheur of 45 years' experience, offers his services to the inhabitants of Victoria. Extracts Polypus and Cancer without the use of the knife. Rheumatic pains cured in one hour. He is now using the Electric Magnetic Machine with good effect in many diseases of Rheumatic, Palsy or Paralysis and Fits.

Pandora street, above the Synagogue. *

OLD CHERRY is almost a thing of the past. Finlayson's Coffee presides over the present. It has now superseded what used to be claimed as "superior to an other manufactured on this coast," and will soon be found on every well-furnished table in the Province. Prepared at his premises on Fort street, and sold by all the principal dealers.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Province.

ALEXANDER CLYDE

HAVING SECURED THE services of a first-class workman is now prepared to perform

Horse Shoeing and General Blacksmithing

In Superior Style—Also

WAGON & CARRIAGE BUILDING.

Wagons of all descriptions in stock and made to order.

A. CLYDE, at, bet. Johnson and Pandora

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

FURS, HIDES,

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND CALFSKINS

L. & J. BOSGOWITZ, Wharf st.

Extradition.

CIRCUAR. Ottawa, 29th March, 1876.
SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a printed copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Honduras for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, and also of the Order in Council of the 5th February, 1876, therein referred to.
May I request that you will have the goodness to cause publicity to be given to these documents in the Province of British Columbia.
(Signed) I have, &c.,
R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.
To His Honor
The Lieutenant Governor
of British Columbia. ap23

CIRCUAR. Downing Street,
21st February, 1876.
SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Honduras for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, as well as a copy of the Order in Council of the 5th instant, for carrying that treaty into effect.
(Signed) I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.
To The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada. ap23

At the Court at Osborn House, Isle of Wight, the 5th day of February, 1876.
PRESENT,
The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," and also by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," it is enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's Dominions specified in the Order, and remove the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the sixth day of January, 1874, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Honduras, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—
Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Honduras, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better regulation of extradition, to conclude a Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Honduras, being desirous to conclude a Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.
The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, and who, under certain circumstances and conditions, are to be delivered up.

ARTICLE II.
It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and His Excellency the President of Honduras shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally all persons, except native subjects or citizens of the party upon whom the requisition may be made, who, being accused or convicted, whether as a principal or an accessory, either before or after the fact, of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring Party, shall be found within the territories of the other Party.

1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Man-slaughter.
3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.
4. Forgery, counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.
5. Embezzlement or larceny.
6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
7. Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.
8. Crimes against the bankruptcy law.
9. Fraud by a banker, broker, agent, factor, trustee or director or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
10. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
11. Rape.
12. Abduction.
13. Child-stealing.
14. False imprisonment.
15. Burglary or house-breaking.
16. Arson.
17. Robbery with violence.
18. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort.
19. Piracy by law of nations.
20. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.
21. Assaults committed on a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.
22. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused of the commission of any of the crimes specified in the foregoing list, the Government of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed; and in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted on such evidence as aforesaid to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

ARTICLE III.
No Honduras as above stated shall be delivered up by the Government of Honduras to the Government of the United Kingdom, and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to the Government of Honduras.

ARTICLE IV.
The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Honduras has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of the requiring Party, or if Honduras is already under trial in the territory of the requiring Party, or if Honduras is already under trial in the territory of the requiring Party, or if Honduras is already under trial in the territory of the requiring Party.

ARTICLE V.
The extradition shall not take place if, subsequent to the commission of the crime or the institution of the extradition proceedings, the person so claimed has been acquitted by a competent authority, or if the person so claimed has been acquitted by a competent authority, or if the person so claimed has been acquitted by a competent authority.

ARTICLE VI.
A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.
A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made under any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VIII.
The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

ARTICLE IX.
In accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary inquiry taken place for the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for the crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE X.
If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary inquiry taken place for the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for the crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE XI.
If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary inquiry taken place for the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for the crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE X.
The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of thirty days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the commitment of the prisoner for trial, in case the same had been committed in the territory of the said State; or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE XI.
In the examination which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the extracts and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE XII.
If sufficient evidence for extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XIII.
All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend, not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XIV.
The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered and his conveyance till placed on board ship; they respectively agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XV.
The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession, or to the Chief Consular Officer of the Republic of Honduras in such Colony or possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of (subject always, as regards the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Honduras criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding article of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.
The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the provisions of the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given of its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Guatemala, in twelve months counted from this day.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Guatemala, the sixth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT,
AGN. GOMEZ, KAHKILLO.
And whereas the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged at Guatemala on the twelfth day of October last.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Honduras.

(Signed) C. L. FEEL.

Hotels, Saloons, &c.
ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
Government Street,
BETWEEN YATES AND JOHNSON, VICTORIA, B. C.

Built of Brick, Newly Furnished, has First-Class Accommodations
AT LOWEST RATES.
Jas JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Pacific Telegraph Hotel,
STORE STREET, BETWEEN HERALD AND FISGARD
Victoria, B. C.
Andrew Astrico, - - Proprietor

THE MOST COMMODIOUS AND CLEAN
Hotel in Victoria, and in conformity with the European principle. The table is supplied with the very best market affords.
MEALS at all hours of the day. Private Dining Rooms for Families.
CHARGES—Board and Lodging per Week, \$5 50 to \$6 50; Board and Lodging per Day \$1. Single Meals, 75 cts; Beds, 50 cts.
Terms—Cash in advance.
Fire-proof Safe in the House, No 1818 3m

COLONIAL HOTEL
TRANSFERRED TO THE
Driard House,
VIEW ST., VICTORIA.
First-Class Hotel and Restaurant.
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES.
Private Dining Rooms and Parlors.
BILLIARDS.

Nothing will be spared to render the guests comfortable as any home on the Pacific Coast.
None but the very best (directly imported) Wines, Liquors and Oysters will be dispensed.
L. S. LUCAS, Prop.,
614

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
GOVERNMENT STREET,
TREHART & HEMENOVER, - - PROPRIETORS.

TWO NEW BILLIARD TABLES
FITTED WITH
Phelan's Patent Fast Wire Cushions
Billiard players should give them a trial. The Fastest Tables in the City.
The Best of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS at the Bar.
METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT,
GOVERNMENT ST., opp. Theatre Royal, Victoria.

THE UNDERIGNED WILL
continue to conduct the above establishment as a first class Restaurant, will spare no exertions to make it worthy the patronage of the public.
Charges 50 cents—Private Dining Rooms for Ladies and Families.
Best of Wines, Liquors and CIGARS at the Bar.
RAG ZION & SON, Proprietors,
Victoria, B. C., March 10th, 1876 mh11

THE STAR SALOON
And Restaurant,
Government Street, opp. Railway Office,
Will be opened to the Public
THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
HARRY WARNER, Prop.
ANGEL HOTEL,
LANGLEY STREET,
CHARLES MORTON, PROPRIETOR.

Rate of Charges:
Board and Lodging per Week.....\$ 6 00
do do per Day.....1 00
Board per Week.....5 00
Single Meals.....37 1/2
Fire-proof Safe in the House. feld4

C. F. Barnard, M. D.,
DENTIST,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
DOUGLAS STREET.
Between Dr. Powell's premises and Willson's
Toa Store.
VICTORIA, May 11th, 1876.

R. B. THOMPSON,
DENTIST,
Office, - - - Occidental Building,
(Up Stairs.)
Cor. GOVERNMENT & FORT STS.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

DR. J. CALDER,
Surgical & Mechanical
DENTIST,
LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.
OFFICE:
Right Hand side of Staircase,
SPENCER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
Jail 6m

ROAD TAX.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
Road Tax for the current year is due and payable at my office for the following Districts: Victoria District, North and South Saanich District, Esquimalt Town, Esquimalt, Metehosin and Sooke District.

"Road Ordinance, 1869."
Section 19:—On and after the 1st day of April in each year, the Collector shall collect the Road Tax "from each person liable to pay the same."
"Road Amendment Act, 1870."
Section 6:—Any Tax due under the provisions of this Ordinance which shall not be paid within 30 days of the period when it shall have become due, may be recovered at the suit of the Collector.

All persons in arrears for the past year, if their Arrears and Taxes for the current are not paid on or before the 1st May, immediate proceedings will be taken to recover them.
RICHARD WOODS,
Collector.
Sheriff's Office, V
April 3rd, 1876

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
JULIUS F. E. ENGELHARDT and HENRY L. TIBBALS, of this City, have entered into Partnership under the firm name of Engelhardt & Tibbals.

JULIUS F. E. ENGELHARDT
HENRY L. TIBBALS.
Victoria, 10th April, 1876.

ENGELHARDT & TIBBALS,
COAL, WOOD
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND—
WHARFINGERS.

AGENTS OF
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.,
AGENTS OF
North Pacific Mutual Life Association, of Portland, Ogn.

COAL CO TRACTORS TO THE ROYAL NAVY.
Sole Importers of San Juan Lime.
Constantly on hand, every description of
NANAIMO COAL,
—AND—
Best Dry Firewood.

J. SEHL,
VIEW ST., VICTORIA.
First-Class Hotel and Restaurant.
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES.
Private Dining Rooms and Parlors.
BILLIARDS.

Nothing will be spared to render the guests comfortable as any home on the Pacific Coast.
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Single Meals.....37 1/2
Fire-proof Safe in the House. feld4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at Victoria.

Summer Arrangements from 1st April, to 31st September, 1876.		
MAILS.	ARRIVE.	CLOSE.
Canada, Great Britain } Europe, and U. S., } via San Francisco	About the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each Month	On the 10th, 20th, & 30th of each month, at 11 A.M.
Do. via Tacoma.....	Monday and Thursday 3 P.M.	Tuesday at 9.30 A.M. and Thursday at 6 P.M.
Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands and Fiji Islands.	Irregular dates of arrival...	In time to connect with mail steamer leaving San Francisco every 4th Saturday from Ap'l 24.
China and Japan.....	Irregular dates of arrival...	In time to connect with mail steamer leaving San Francisco on 1st of each month.
Mexico, Central America, and South Pacific coast.	Irregular dates of arrival...	On the 10th 20th & 30th of each month at 11 A.M.
New Westminster & Burrard Inlet and Yale.	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P.M.	Monday and Thursday at 6 P.M.
Barkerville, and Intermediate offices.	Saturday 3 P.M.	Thursday at 6 P.M.
Nanaimo and intermediate offices.	Thursday at 5 P.M.	Every alternate Monday at 6 P.M.
Comox and intermediate offices.	Every alternate Friday at 5 P.M.	Daily, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Esquimalt.....	Daily at 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.	Tuesday, 12 Noon. Wednesday, 9 A.M. Thursday, 9 A.M.
Metehosin.....	Monday, 1 P.M.	
Saanich.....	Thursday, 10 A.M.	
Sooke.....	Monday, 3 P.M.	

Letters for Registration must be posted half an hour before closing of each mail.

MONEY ORDERS
Payable at Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland, and the United States, and at the offices at Barkerville, Clinton, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Yale, in this Province, can be obtained at this office.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FOR MONEY ORDERS—From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 12 noon.
R. WALLACE, Post Office Inspector.
POST OFFICE, VICTORIA, 1st April, 1876. my5

COLONIAL EXCHANGE HOTEL

Johnson Street.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION.
Furniture, Building & Fittings all New & Complete
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
AND IN EVERY STYLE, BY A FIRST CLASS COOK.
CHARGES MODERATE.
P. MANETTA, Proprietor.

VICTORIA
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY,
Government St., next to the Post Office,
TANNERY - - - - - Rock Bay, Victoria.
W. HEATHORN, PROPRIETOR.

Reduction in Prices.
Having unequalled facilities for the production of Boots and Shoes at a LOW COST, a very considerable REDUCTION has been made on former Rates.

A FULL STOCK now on hand guaranteed for Variety, Excellence and Cheapness to defy competition.
N. B.—These are the Boots that have taken the FIRST PRIZE every time that they have been put in competition at the Annual Agricultural Exhibition at Victoria.
WHOLESALE AGENTS, - - - WELCH, RITHET & CO., Wharf St.

NEW GOODS

HENRY SHORT,
Gun & Rifle Maker,
FORT ST., opp. Scotch House.
Has received from London direct, a Large Assortment of
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARRELLED GUNS,
Central Fire Breech-Loaders,
FISHING TACKLE IN GREAT VARIETY,
Pocket and Sporting Cutlery, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Cartridge Belts, Apparatus for Filling Cartridges for Breech-loaders and a full assortment of Gun Tackle.

GUNS MADE TO ORDER. REPAIRING NEATLY EXECUTED.
sell

PHELPS, WADLEIGH & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHERS
Brick Building N. W. Corner of Yates and
Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.
YOUR FAVORS SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, Sept. 17, 1876. se6

T. LUBBE,
Yates St., Victoria, B. C.
FURS AND SKINS
PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.
CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments to my correspondents in New York and London.
jot 2m

DR. MA CHOO TSUNG,
(FROM CANTON)
Surgeon and Physician,
CORMORANT ST., opp. Orleans Hotel.
CERTIFIED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Can Consult at Canton, at being duly qualified, respectfully solicits the attention of the afflicted.
sell 1m

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND
and Mainland BEEF and MUTTON constantly on hand.
Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at short notice, and Meals delivered. First Class to any part of the City or Suburbs with accuracy and dispatch.
77 Ships and Steamers supplied by contract LOW. mh10
LONDON MARKET

J. FINLAYSON,
Tea and Coffee Dealer,
Fort street.
BEST JAVA COFFEE FRESH ROASTED
and ground daily.
Goods delivered to any part of the city. jelo 1m

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HOGGINS, at his Office, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

Imperial Fire Insurance COMPANY.

1 Old Broad Street and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON,
Instituted, 1808.
FOR INSURING HOUSES AND OTHER
Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufactures and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor or Dock, and the Cargoes of such ships; also, Ships building or repairing, Barges or other Vessels, on navigable rivers and canals, and Goods on board such vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTIES, from loss or damage by FIRE.
Subscribed and Invested Capital—One Million and a Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Risks Accepted at Current Rates of Premium.
WELCH, RITHET & Co.,
Agents for British Columbia
and Washington Territory.
my10

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
Of San Francisco.
MARINE.
Capital Stock - - - \$750,000.
For Insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits, &c. For Information, Rates of Premium, &c., &c., apply to
STAHL-SCHMIDT & Co. Agents.
Jy15 5m

THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Canada.
\$3 PER ANNUM PAID TO THIS COMPANY will secure
\$1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH,
Or \$21 per Month in Case of Accident.
Extra Premiums for Hazardous Occupations.
T. ALLSOP & CO.,
Government St., Victoria.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ap21

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICES, LONDON AND ABERDEEN.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Subscribed Capital £3,000,000 Stg.

INSURANCE POLICIES AGAINST LOSS
or Damage by Fire to Buildings, Merchandise, &c., issued at Current Rates of Premium by the undersigned.
Findlay, Durham & Brodie
Agents for Vancouver Island.
WHARF STREET, 1st May, 1876. my2

Ships and Steamers.
ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
—FROM—
Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry,
Sailing every Saturday,
—AND FROM—
Baltimore to Liverpool or Queenstown
every Alternate Wednesday.

Cabin \$70; Steerage \$28.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Persons wishing to send for their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland can purchase tickets good for one year at Lowest Rates.
A. A. GREEN, Agent.
OFFICE—Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria.
ap26

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER
VICTORIA,
—FROM—
SODA